THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1894. WASHINGTON OFFICE-515 Fourteenth St. Telephone Calle. Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, DAILY BY MAIL. only, three months nding Sunday, one year. 10.00 sunday only, one year. WHEN PURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier. Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts

WEEKLY. Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper some CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-age is usually double these rates. All communications intended for publication in

his paper must, in order to receive attention, be acnied by the name and address of the writer. THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places:

PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House.

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, porthwest corner aird and Jefferson streets

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbit

Mr. Cleveland's horses are not only "wild," but balky.

"The business depression is at its ebb, says a would-be prophet. Everybody hopes so, but how long will it stay at low tide?

Mr. Rubens has been appointed corporation counsel of Chicago, Mr. Rubens is not one of the old masters, it may be worth while to explain; he is one of the bosses.

It scarcely need be observed that th lack of a quorum in the House is the re sult of a conspiracy on the part of Demo crats who are opposed to the Wilson bill.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier says "the 'hard times' of which there general complaint in the State and in Charleston has not been confined to South Carolina." Well, no not exactly.

When Hon. Galusha A. Grow enters Congress he will be greeted by the representalives of whole States which have sprung up under the Homestead law of which he was the author and champion until it was

Senator Voorhees's son has written novel entitled "Still Clothed in Mystery." He can hardly be referring to the deluded unfortunates who voted with his father's party last year. A good many of them are clothed in rags with no mystery about

One of the causes of the low price the fact that the Argentine Re public has exported 23,840,000 bushels of crop of 55,440,000. If the people of the Argentine Republic were able to eat half a much wheat per capita as do the peopl of this country, they would have none to

Another \$31,000 was charged to the in capacity of the late Sullivan regime yes terday when Judge Baker decided that the city had no title to that amount put up as a forfeit for carrying out the contract to take \$600,000 of bonds at 41/2 per cent. If the business had been done as it should the forfeit would have been held.

Two or three years ago an international prize fight could have taken place in sev eral States; now there is not a State in the Union, as far as is known, whose Governor will permit such an exhibition on its soil-all of which shows how rapidly the "manly art" has fallen into disfavor, now that so large a number of disreputables are its professionals.

It is now very evident that there are twenty or more Democratic members the House who do not propose to make quorum to consider the Wilson bill until they have assurance that it shall be amended so far as it relates to the industries of the districts which they represent. Eight of them yesterday sat in their seats and defied their party.

Several swell clubs of Chicago which are in the habit of giving an annual banquet have decided to forego the custom this year and contribute the cost of the banquet to the relief of the poor. That is right. The caterers and wine merchants who will lose a little patronage can stand it better than the thousands of unemployed mer can to go to bed supperless.

Yesterday Speaker Crisp so far adopted the Reed rules as to refuse Mr. Boutelle's motion to appeal from the decision of the chair. If he had gone further and counted the quorum which was present the majority would have been masters of the situa-As it now stands the refusal of twenty odd Democrats to answer to their names holds up the House.

As a means of helping the unemployed in New York city it is now proposed establish a "people's pawn shop," where oney can be loaned at a reasonable interon articles that the victims of a Democratic industrial policy can spare. This administration is already sure of a post mortem fame as a soup house era. Is the pawn shop to be added to its crown also?

President Ellot, of Harvard, declares that "not exactly hard times" that has compelled the university to retrench by dispensing with the services of six instructors, but nevertheless it appears that Harvard's receipts from investments have been impaired during the last year of business depression. Be honest now, President Eliot, and confess that you joined the Democratic party at the wrong time.

Some New York workingmen have been complaining through the papers that women who work lower the wages of men, and assert that industrial conditions would be large consumers of the varied products of much improved if women would remain home industry. A limited diet of coarse sons to. "Here in Georgia," says the

that if fathers, brothers and husbands will | make a market. The portion of the better agree to support the women of their households the latter will gladly retire from business competition and the situation be simplified at once. When the complaint and the answer are considered in all their bearings the women must be acknowledged to have decidedly the better of the

THE ENGLISH ESTATE MYTH.

The trial of Dr. Howard for the carrying on of a bogus business in securing alleged claims against English estates for people in this country brought out facts which should be heeded by the very large class of persons from which Howard secured his victims. While he was under suspicion of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, letters sent to his address and detained by government officials were found to contain cash remittances amounting to over \$7,000 in one month. The inclosures were small in nearly every case, and the total may be taken as indicating in some measure the number of men and women ready to believe the mythical tales of vast estates waiting for rightful heirs to come and assert their title. The success attained by Howard, who, of course, only reached a part of the would-be "heirs," almost leads to the belief that every American who can prove a British ancestry holds a belief that wealth should come to him from some far-away branch of the family tree. Traditions of the existence of such fortunes are cherished in an astonishing number of families. Some have enough faith in these traditions to be constantly asserting their rights, while others, and perhaps the majority, keep them

as castles in the air to be contemplated in moments of idleness and without real hope that they will ever materialize. But it takes, as Howard and other rascals have proved, only a little encouragement to rouse the dormant hopes and beliefs to activity. There is a fascination about possible fortune already gathered and waiting its owner which no other mirage ever perhaps, that hands are so eagerly stretched out when it seems almost within reach But these too willing victims are gulled in spite of what common sense they may possess, and in the face of the widelypublished official statements, made over and over, that no great fortunes in England are awaiting claimants. American consuls in Great Britain are constantly in receipt of letters from their fellow-countrymen asking information about estates which, on investigation, prove never to have had existence, or are now in possession of owners whose legal title is beyond dispute. So numerous are these letters and so uniform the answers that the latter have been stereotyped into circular form. But the number of inquirers is not essened by the dissemination of the truth concerning the matter. Determined claimants refuse to believe and new ones constantly appear, so that the harvest is always ready for shrewd rascals like Howard. This accomplished person carried his fraudulent schemes further, perhaps, than t has ever been done before, and perhaps the thousands of persons whose money he took will not allow themselves to inveigled into the net again; but it is too much to hope that the English estate mytl will be destroyed by the disclosures of his

FARMERS' INSTITUTE WISDOM.

tune wavers on the far horizon.

trial. The crop of fools is always ripe, and

is never so abundant as when a great for-

The Journal does not know whether or not the farmers' institute which held its meeting at Danville and adopted resolutions was a large and representative assemblage of the farmers in that vicinity, but it does know that it was a very intelligent one and had among its participants a man who possesses both the capacity to see things in their true light and to state the results of his experience in clear and concise form. After declaring in favor of domestic competition in the home market and objecting to the competition of Canadian farmers, the declaration of the Danville Farmers' Institute proceeds as fol-

We believe that the theory of cheap labor as a means of constant employment is a delusion, and cannot be borne out by actual practice. To exalt and dignify labor is to reward it well, and it cannot be well rewarded unless the products of capital and labor can have a constant and paving market, and we cannot have that market without the levving of duties amply sufficient to cover the difference in the price of labor and transportation in other coun-

tries entering into competition with our own products. One will go a long way before he finds a clearer and more concise statement of the grounds upon which protection is based than the foregoing. But the statement to which special attention is called is the first sentence—the impossibility of cheap labor as a means of constant employment. The most important element in economics, and the one which the so-called "thinkers' either ignore or do not appreciate, is the importance of the liberal compensation of all classes of wage earners, to the end that the consumption of the products of labor may be large and constant. It has been the wont of many men who have discussed topics relating to tariffs and their effect upon wages to consider the producers of the world's staples apart from the con sumers. To make a coat or a crate of crockery cheaper than another country has been the tendency of economic teaching The result has been that European peoples have been producing all the staples which are essential to the needs of a progressive civilization in excess of the capacity for consumption, so that all of them have tried to find customers in other lands, Later, all of them, except Great Britain, have imposed tariffs which reserve the home customer for the home market.

But in all the years governments have overlooked the fact that the three-fourths or more of the people which they oversee can be made customers, and the largest ones. In Great Britain, Germany and the larger part of Europe the mass of people who work on the farms, in the factories,

products which the one-fourth cannot consume has been exported. In this country the mass of wage earners and all those living upon the results of daily toll in every department of life have obtained from twice to four times the earnings of Europe. The result is that the three-fourths of the people which in Europe are very limited consumers, are the most important consumers in the United States. That is the fact stated in the sentence referred to in the Danville resolutions. Cheap labor cannot have constant employment because low wages excludes it from the markets. Well-paid labor can purchase most of the products of diversified production and make a large country comparatively independent of others. Cheap labor dries up the sources of consumption. Well-paid wage earners keep the channels of production and traffic full by the mighty volume of consumption.

AN ANARCHISTIC HERESY.

The men who appeared before the Mayor and the relief committee, to protest against the present method of offering assistance to the unemployed, represent the small element of agitators who are always trying to lead or speak for the mass of wageearners. If times are good they are fomenting strikes or leading in agitation which deters employers and checks those enterprises which are for the advantage of wageearners. No one can remember seeing them

The claim they now practically make is fraught with mischief because it is an assumption that the city is under obligations to furnish labor and money wages. They base this claim upon the more mischievous assumption that the thing they call capital has monopolized a part of their wages which, if they had it now, they would not be in need. It is really upon that false assumption that they demand 'employment when there is none, and full wages of the city when it is impossible for it to pay them. Never was claim more absurd. Who in this city, as a capitalist, has captured a part of the wages of any of the men who were complaining about the Mayor's office on Friday? Many of the men, say, had been employed on the streets or sewers. The men who had the contracts made their calculations upon the basis of wages then established. They took all the risks, borrowed money to pay men and purchase materials, and took their pay in bonds which they had to sell in order to pay their liabilities. Can anyone name a contractor who has made any considerable amount? If so, ten can be found who have made little or nothing. Have not five contractors failed where one has accumulated twenty or a hurdred thousand dollars? Take the manufacturers-how many of them have made money to any extent in a series of years? Ten have made none where one has made a few thousand dollars, and yet the leaders in all such enterprises have toiled day and night and taken great risks. None of them has filched from the wage-earner any portion of the real value of his wages as a contribution to the joint product of capital and labor. But for these enterprising, large-brained men who take all the risks of manufacturing enterprises, there would be no employment at any time. Now and then, corporations like that of the Carnegies, owning special patents and controlling great advantages, have made fortunes, but they are the men who have always paid the highest wages. The great mass of men and corporations that employ labor do not acquire fortunes. The capital they use is largely the combined savings of hundreds of thousands of men and women who have, by the exercise of self-denial, hoarded a few dollars which others have spent as they earned them. The collection of these small savings by savings banks and trust companies constitutes a large part of the active capital which is hired by those who employ labor. In no sense, and by no ingenuity of sophistry, can it be claimed for men who have received and spent their wages. That is theory of the Anarchists-of men who are war with social order.

In an article in the North American Review, Rear Admiral Ammen discusses the question: "Is the Value of Our Fast Cruisers Overestimated?" While he does not answer in two words, "it is," he distinctly shows that it would be impossible for them to pursue and capture the steel merchant steamships now in use if these ships were armed with small caliber but long range guns, which could be fired from the stern at the smokestacks, ventilators, etc., of the pursuers. He speaks of sixpounders fired from the shoulder, having the same accuracy as ordinary small arms With all our cruisers, even if the number were doubled, he thinks we should have undefended coasts. He says that some of our countrymen, in naval and other matters, set their hopes of success in closely following the footsteps of the British. "They may be known," he adds, "by their mutton-chop whiskers and their British accent and dress-more readily acquired than British ideas. They are oblivious to the fact that for half a century Great Britain and other European powers have adopted largely American ideas in naval construction and armament." All nations have made costly blunders in their naval construction. but there is no reason why we should persist in repeating those of other countries. We should have, says the Rear Admiral, marine rams pure and simple for the defense of our seaports. Indeed, the best naval authorities in Great Britain confirm the opinion that the protection of any vessel from ramming through any thickness of armor is a fallacy. The only danger of invasion in this country is a sudden dash of a fleet upon New York, Boston or San Francisco to demand enormous ransoms, The success of such a dash would be im possible and would not be entertained moment if our ports were guarded by ma-

The Atlanta Constitution, in an editorial advocating the holding of an exposition in in their proper sphere, the home. To this food and more limited and cheaper attire Constitution, "they own at least twenty In Holland women and persons of either sarily be dumb all their lives. No attempt ment, however, she is headed straight for an income tax are the strongest men in by sex under the age of sixteen are now for-

property, \$10,000,000 in South Carolina, \$12,-000,000 in Alabama and \$250,000,000 in the United States. Six colored men of the Lincoln family in Texas recently inherited lands worth \$48,000,000. In New Orleans, Galveston, Atlanta, Memphis, Nashville, Savannah and Richmond there are hosts of well-to-do colored men of intelligence and enterprise." This does not harmonize with the common Southern talk about the utter worthlessness and shiftlessness of the free

The Chicago Record says there is a man now in the jail of Cook county under charge of murder who has been awaiting trial for nearly two years. He killed a man May 5, 1892. During the next twenty months, which he passed in jail, he was brought into court eleven times. He asked for a continuance each time on the plea that he had no attorney, and was each time remanded to jail because the prosecuting attorney was too busy to force a trial. If he is innocent his long imprisonment is an outrage, and if he is guilty he should have been tried, convicted and punished long ago. Strange things are done in the name of justice.

This is a pleasing glimpse of Chicago life from papers of that city: "Complaint was made to the Health Department to-day by L. J. Griffin, of 5719 Bishop court, that two dead horses and a donkey had been lying before his door for weeks." Chicago's enterprise that we hear so much about seems to have grown a little wabbly, else a delegation from the thousands of unemployed would be hired to remove those

The civil-service reform movement has reached New York, and the colored janitors in the public buildings at Albany were called in to take an examination the other day. They all "passed" and were allowed to retain their situations as spittooncleaners. The esteemed Mr. William Dudley Foulke will be pleased to hear of this forward step in the path of true progress.

Signor Giolotti, the Italian Deputy who wants to strengthen the national finances of that country by imposing a tax on beards, may thank his stars that he isn't obliged to solicit Peffer's vote for the

What has become of the university extension movement that started with such a flourish in Indianapolis a season or so

In Pittsburg 2,200 men are employed at work in the parks, and this week the num-

ber will be increased to 3,000. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Not What He Would Have Said. She-What do you really think of me? He (with sudden enthusiasm)-What do I think of you? I think you are the sweetest girl I ever loved.

Not Always, Though. "Things is purty even in dis world," said Uncle Mose. "De man dat ain't got clo'se enough to keep hisself warm kin keep

A Sturdy Partisan. Briggs-I wouldn't be such a partisan as Watts for anything.

warm by workin'."

Braggs-I didn't know he was much of Briggs-He is, though. Why, if a split were to occur in his party he actually

would mistake it for the crack of doom, Sure of an Ally. In the street car: Watts-It may be

good policy to raise the tax on cigarettes, Potts-Doubt it? The vile things ought to be taxed out of existence. I will leave it to this gentleman if I am not right.

Stranger-You bet you are right. On the sidewalk: Watts-How could you be so sure of being supported in your assertion by a perfect stranger? Potts-I smelled the old pipe he had in

LITERARY NOTES.

Miss Rhoda Broughton has written a new novel, which is to appear under the title of Lord Tennyson is now very busy with his biography of his father, but the book will

Van Bibber will appear again in the February Harper's, Richard Harding Davis contributing a story about him called "An Anonymous Letter.'

not be published before the autumn of next

Mrs. Mary Cowden-Clarke, compiler of the Shakspearean concordance, is living in Italy. She is eighty-five years old, and was lately described as a "prosperous gentle-A biography of Joseph Jefferson is now in course of preparation by Mr. William

Winter, Actor and author have been friends for a lifetime, and the work will show the value of intimate knowledge. E. F. Benson, author of the now famous novel, "Dodo," says that he prefers women to men as subjects for character draw-

ing, and the reason he gives is that women are more complex and inconsistent than Only four copies of the first edition of Matthew Arnoid's earliest work, "Alaric at Rome," are known to exist. An edition of thirty copies of a type facsimile reproduction has just been issued in London for

private distribution. "It is not in Paris that one may find the richest collection of books," wrote Octave Uzane recently. "It is at Chantilly, at London and at New York. I have seen them as a book viewer. I hope to see them again as a book lover.'

The sale of Guy de Maupassant's furniture was begun in Paris on Dec. 21. The prices were poor, except when personal trinkets were put up. The competition was tremendous when the bloody razor with which Maupassant attempted suicide was offered for sale.

Dr. George Macdonald, commenting on Carlyle's domestic infelicities, remarked the other day that it was "a pity that Carlyle's life was dragged before the public. Things were not half so bad as they seemed. It was only a sort of rough game that the pair were playing, meaning less than people thought.'

Cy Warman, whose poems of Western life are attracting some attention, was born in Illinois, and began his literary career as a journalist, publishing a railway paper called the Frog. During his early manhood he was also an engineer on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, which explains his partiality for subjects connected with railway life.

Mr. Howells's library in his Fifty-ninthstreet apartment, says the New York Times, looks out upon Central Park. The walls are covered with books and pictures, and in the room stands a long library table made from a design by the author's wife. Mr. Howells does his work in the morning in a little room in the rear of the library. 'severe as an ascetic's cell." Since an infury to his wrist made it difficult for him to write with a pen, Mr. Howelis has used a typewriter.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Plumbism is a new word recently brought into use in England. It means lead poison-

Sims Reeves receives \$7.50 per hour for teaching at the London Guildhall School, This is in addition to the fees he receives

Galusha A. Grow and Judge Holman will be the only members of Congress who were members of that body before the rebellion. The former was first chosen in 1851 and the

latter in 1859.

bidden to begin work earlier than 5 a. m. or to continue at work after 7 p. m., nor can their work exceed eleven hours a day

Carey Logan, an ex-slave, who died Louisville last week, served the Bank of Kentucky for fifty years as porter and messenger, and as a mark of appreciation of is fidelity the directors have his portrait hanging in their room at the bank.

In Paris recently a lady asked for a divorce from her husband because he would not allow her to engage and discharge servants at her will. In a fit of temper she dismissed a cook and house maid and they were ordered by the master to remain.

Count Tolstoi when he has a great work in hand writes nearly all day and sometimes far into the night. Even in the summer during the children's holidays he rarely will leave his desk to spend a few moments with them. The morning seems to be the only time which he gives up to his family. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, being asked recently if a young man should smoke, emphatically replied: "Certainly not. It is liable to injure the sight, to render the nerves unsteady, to enfeeble the will and enslave the nature to an imperious habit likely to stand in the way of duty to be

Before the Princess May became the bride of the Duke of York she had an ardent admirer in the person of an errand boy. He wrote her a letter declaring his affection, and the Princess promptly handed the epistle over to her father. The Duke of Teck sent for the young lover and told him it was unmanly conduct to propose to a girl unless he was prepared to support her in the style to which she was accustomed. Whereupon the lad withdrew his

On the new laying of the corner stone of the new church in Jerusalem Emperor William II gave utterance to the following as contained in a written document deposited on that occasion: I beseech God and pray that He would bestow His grace that here, where the glad tidings of salvation were proclaimed to all the world, the gospel shall at all times be delivered in truth and purity, and that here, where the Lord suffered for us. He may also be praised by German tongues as the everlasting Savior and redeemer, blessed through all eternity.

A side show attached to a circus which showed in a country town in West Virginia had a big sign: "Only 10 cents to see the most wonderful thing in the world." Persons curious enough to pay the dime found a man sitting on a chair inside whittling a piece of wood. As he cut away, with an upward sweep of his knife, he remarked: "Gentlemen, always whittle like this and you will be in no danger of cutting yourselves." This was the whole show. eorle who had been duped went out and advised their friends to go in, and it is claimed that the side show did more business than the circus.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

A woman's age is about 85 per cent .- Cincinnati Tribune.

As a rule we are afraid of women who wear glasses.-Atchison Globe. The only thing that is too solemn for an American joke is an English joke.-Elmira

These are cold days for the man who is only "clothed in his own righteousness." -Philadelphia Record.

Many a man who is anxious to reform the world has a gate that is hanging by one hinge.-Ram's Horn. No matter how much a goose appreciates

its covering, the feathers are always down on the goose.-Atlanta Constitution. The Wilson bill will go down in history as "a bill for the reduction of the revenue of workingmen."-Philadelphia Press. Workingmen are beginning to realize that

they were the direct beneficiaries of Republican protection.—Chicago Journal. Even the most experienced baggagemaster must call on the physician when he wants his grip checked.-Elmira Gazette. One of the most striking differences between a cat and a lie is that a cat has only nine lives .- Mark Twain, in the Cen-

Mark Twain denies that he had in mind the author of the free-trade bill when he wrote "Pudd'n'head Wilson."-Philadelphia

The Troy collar industry is hopping about

like a man whose collar button has gone on an excursion down his back.-Washing-The glaring fact as to the treasury is that if it were a railroad it would be placed in the hands of a receiver .- St. Louis Globe-

"Now," said the storekeeper, as he gazed proudly at the lettering on his new brass sign, "that's what I call polished English. -Washington Star. The officers of the army are hereafter to

have whistles in their sword hilts. They will then be better able to return blow for blow.-Boston Transcript. An Indiana office seeker committed sui

cide, thereby adding another name to the list of men who voted for a change and finally got it .- Pittsburg Dispatch. Mrs. Lease is still in the middle of th road, while Governor Lewelling sits on the fence for the country to poke fun at ac cording to his folly .- St. Louis Globe-Demo-

TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST.

The annual record of murders, lynchings, hangings, suicides and other gloomy happenings which the Chicago Tribune makes up is more horrible than its predecessors. The murders were 6,615, or one 436, or 576 over the year 1892. While the number of murders was up in the thousands, the number of legal executions was low in the hundreds, only 126. That is, in a country in which the penalty of willful murder is death in all but two or three States, the penalty has not been enforced in one case in fifty. Even when it is considered that many murders came not under the first degree, the failure to enforce the law is yet apparent. But while comparatively few murderers have been executed. 200 persons have been lynched, some for murder, some for helnous crimes or for attempting them, and some who were innocent. Of these lynchings, 183 took place in the Southern States, but none north of the Moson and Dixon line and east of the east line of Indiana. But numerous as were the murders of 1893, they were 78 less than in 1892, and the executions were 19 greater. Moreover, the lynchings were 36 less. The losses by fire were \$188,356,940 -\$32,000,000 more than in 1892. In the line of violent deaths 1,817 were burned, 777 were killed in explosions and 556 perished in mines. Perhaps the evidences of carelessness and recklessness were never more ap-

The San Francisco Chronicle of Dec. 31 celebrates the opening of the California midwinter fair with an edition of sixtyfour crowded pages. This issue is a triumph of journalistic enterprise. It would be easier to tell what it does not rather than what it does contain in relation to the fair and to California interests and industries, so completely is the ground covered. According to the descriptions here given, as well as to other accounts, this exposition is in its way as great a manifestation of energy, and pluck and swift performance as the Chicago exposition. The first steps were taken in the matter hardly more than six months ago, and while there has been no attempt at architectural display or scenic effects, a tract of barren sand has been transformed into a garden of palms and covered with buildings which answer all the purposes desired. The exhibits were, of course, cured mainly from Chicago, and are claimed as the "cream" of that fair, but, however this may be, the success of the undertaking, so far as the carrying out of their plans is concerned, has exceeded the hopes of the projectors. If the patronage is what they hope the benefit to the Pacific coast from making the country better acquainted with its merits and its possibilities will be great.

Although a great number of world's fair exhibits have been removed from the buildings, they are far from empty yet. It is said that at the rate the work of removal has progressed during the last two months it will require four months more to empty all the buildings. There are now in the buildings ready for shipment 29,356 cases of exhibits, and there have been shipped 17,791

The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf" has just been holding its annual meeting at Philadelphia. It represents a very interesting and successful movement. It has not been many years since it was universally be-

the sign language. Now more than half of the deaf pupils under instruction in this country are taught by the oral methods. Pennsylvania has established a school for that purpose exclusively, and all pro-

gressive teachers of the deaf are adopt-The Legislature of South Carolina has appropriated \$2,500 for transcribing and preserving what is left of the records of the colonial period. The action is late, as many of the records have been lost, but better late than never. The colonial and revolu-tionary history of South Carolina contains many things of historical value, and the Legislature deserves credit for having taken steps to preserve the records.

During the year 1893 this country produced about 166,000,000 tons of coal. This places the United States for the first time in its history in the lead of Great Britain and all other countries in this great industry. Twenty-three years ago England produced nearly three times as much coal as this country did. Burglars blew open a bank safe at Frank-

lin Grove, Ill., a few days ago, and by an overcharge of dynamite blew \$20,000 of paper money into shreds. Some of the pieces are no larger than a pin head, yet treasury experts say that nearly every note can restored and will be redeemed.

A loan exhibition in Cleveland, O., for the relief of the poor is proving exceedingly popular, and is expected to realize \$12,000 to \$15,000. The display of fine paintings, statuary and bric-a-brac is said to be very fine. A similar undertaking could be made successful in this city.

COLORADO'S WOMAN VOTERS.

How Their Franchise Came and How

They Will Be Likely to Use It. Stump speakers can now say, "Fellow-citizens" in Colorado instead of "ladies and gentlemen," for, as a Colorado woman writes to the Chicago Tribune: "We women of Colorado have equal rage, or equal suffrage has us, I haven't The women quite figured out which. came out of the smoke of battle with the light victory on their faces say we have suffrage-and they ought to know, for they studied it all up beforehand and knew what it meant-and talk about primaries and polls with an easy familiarity that is awe in-

spiring. But as for the rest of us-well, we

have lots to learn. Of course we expected

to get the right to vote, but we find that

carries a great many other rights that we thought the men would be good enough to attend to just as we wanted them to without leaving us any bother. "It's all the other way. First of all, in Australian ballot law, get under a measuring machine, have the color of our eyes determined and our weight noted, and otherwise contribute to the answering of twenty odd questions, among which is the plump, point-blank conundrum, 'How old are you?" Distinguishing physical characteristics also go down in the book. One woman naively told the clerk she was a twin, and has not recovered her good temper yet. I don't know what awful result will follow if a couple of thousand women

are challenged a week or so before election by the political machines. "The next thing is that if women do not take an interest in conventions and primaries and all that, you know, they will find their choice restricted to two or three men with whose selection they had nothing to do, and that does not seem right. We must join in the push, my husband says, while he chuckles away. Unless some of the dear sisters are belied, just the same, the men will find out a thing or two. The very day after election, when it was certain we won, the discovery was

several wives of of them actually one an assumed name, were members of the suffrage association and had begun to swing for their parties and, incidentally, no doubt, their husbands. Several offers of clerkships under the new county officers were made, but to the honor of the women who did the campaign work not an offer was accepted, and the attempt at 'influencing was exposed at the next meeting. The association adopted a decisive nonpolitical plank and took measures for the blackballing of political women. We're traveling on a high plane, I tell you. I don't know how it will work at the primaries, but it's

"Right after election the newspapers took a wicked delight in pointing out that since we had become voting citizens we were amenable to all the duties of citizens and voters and would have to do jury and militla duty and I don't know how many other kinds of duty. Then arose Attorney general Engley-a very Solomon- and dug into his books and found that, while the State Constitution made no distinction of various laws regarding and the militia contain the word which lets us out of the work and leaves us all the fun. Any way, I'm sure we'll get along very nicely, even at the primaries, though I'm certain the men won't think conventions are conventions at all I they can't smoke, and fight, and raise Old Ned. They have always had a good deal more row in Denver at the convention than on election day, and a squad of deputy sheriffs usually sit on the bench of the

"How did we carry the election? Well, I am blessed if I know that either, whether we carried it at all or not. I'm honestly inclined to believe that the men gave us suffrage because they thought there was no good argument against it and that we ought to have it. The men of this part of the world are big, broad-minded fellows, and hold, too, much of that old-time Western chivalry which made the lone woman the safest of all the creatures in a rough frontier townthe spirit which, to this day, makes the toughest old miner ready to fight at a moment's notice for a woman in distress. The great bulk of the vote against suffrage was east by men who were not opposed to having women vote, but who do not feel that women should mingle in politics as politics has been. We say, and it is on our knowledge of the man that we base our saying, that politics in Colorado will hereafter b other than it has been, and we will be safe in politics as it will be. No Colorado assemblage will tolerate rufflans who will women, directly You will find the future showing that I know whereof I speak. The suffrage machinery during the campaign was not very powerful, and if the agitation really ac complished anything, the valuable engine of its work was the press. There was only one newspaper man in the State who openopposed suffrage. Some were a little ukewarm and many said nothing, but the large dailies, without exception, favored

suffrage editorially. "The suffrage association and its systematic branches have taken up the study of parliamentary law and practical politics, and will devote the winter to meetings for discussion and debate. By next spring he will be a bold man who will hope to catch a woman tripping over these subjects. Mrs. Eliza F. Routt, president of the association, and wife of ex-Governor Routt, was the first woman to register i Colorado. Immediately after the issue of the Governor's proclamation she proceeded to the courthouse and was vouched for by her husband and son-in-law. Many women are registering every day, and there are several hunderd women on the roll.

Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Macmillan's Magazine. He was not uncomely, for he had good features and brilliant eyes, a face full of intelligence and sensibility. In the engraying of the pastel by Latour, prefixed to M Chuquet's book, there is a great want of refinement about the lower part of the face. but this may be in some degree the fault of the engraver; it is not so pronounced in any other engraving we have seen of that portrait.

To a man like Rousseau, who was always

pining for the love of women, a good presnce was not a drawback; but in other respects the poor fellow was ill-equipped for the warfare of life. He was twenty-eight years old and without a calling, without money also, or powerful friends. A brave man would find here nothing insuperable. but Rousseau was not brave. Pleture the man and say whether courage usually goes with such qualities; a sensibility so keen that in poet or artist you look in vain for the like; an intellect certainly acute, but untrained and incapable of continuous thought; an imagination nowerful but disordered, and seeming with the intellect to work only at the cell of passion-what we may call a sensual intellect a sensual imagination; an almost toal lack of will, a morbid self-consciousness, and an enormous vanity; without tact, awkward, ingenious, provincial-what for a man at the start of life If he had been wicked there is always the possibility of repentance; but Rousseau was a weak man, not strictly a bad one. Add to what has just been said a still worse weakness-an order of thought cankered at the source, introspective, making healthy activity impossible, and fatal to

true nobleness of character. Who would venture to predict that any intellectual or moral order could be evolved out of elements such as these? Another Wall. New York Dally America (Dem.)

If the proposed income tax bill should be

assed there would be some astonishing

things to see, chief among which would be

the shrinkage in the Democratic vote at the next election. The Faithful Alarmed.

New York Daily America (Dem.) There is yet time for the Democratic ship

IT IS IN GOOD SHAPE

Encouraging Reports from the Grand Army Inspectors.

Order Is Flourishing Throughout Indiana-Installations of Indianapolis Posts.

The annual reports of the Indiana Grand Army posts are now being received at headquarters. One of the questions sent out was in regard to the schoolhouses which have or have not flags. The answers are not so definite as desirable, but there are hundreds which have the stars and stripes and too many which have them not. Some of the reports are most encouraging, and where the best conditions are reported an active woman's relief corps is also reported. One of the best posts is Trusler, of Winchester. Its relief fund in cash and notes is \$1,021, and the property of the post is valued at \$816. It spent \$72 in charity the past year, and permits no member to be neglected. Delaney Post, of this city, the only colored post in the State, increased its membership last year from 64 to 85. J. A. Platter Post, of Aurora, reports that its roll contains the name of nearly every good soldier in the vicinity. It expended \$88.78 for charity during the year, and its property is worth \$1,294.06. Gettysburg Post, of Spencer, reports prospects not flattering, comrades poor, Hoke Smith, gen-

eral financial depression. McClurz Post, of Rochester, reports a relief fund of \$323.89; expended for charity during the year, \$68.25. Naturally, its prospects are "good." Chaplain Brown Post, of Valparaiso, has, with the aid of citizens, built a memorial hall during the year valued at \$13,700, with a seating capacity of 1,000. John M. Wilson Post, of Bunker Hill, with twenty-four members, "keeps the fires of patriotism burning brightly" in spite of old age and infirmity. One post inspector complains that the meetings begin late and drag along, which causes many to stay

Patton Post, at LaPorte, expended \$50.38 last year in charity, but has not much left for that object. The inspector of the post at Portland says: "Many of our members being poor and afflicted, there is much call lead, assisted by the Sons of Veterans. We have purchased two lots in the cemetery in which to bury comrades who have nothing to purchase with, and have removed from potters' field those who were buried there. We expended \$58 in money for relief and much more otherwise. There is indignation about pensions." John Brandt Post, of Eaton, reports: 'We have no relief fund, but when charity

knocks we pull out our thin pocketbooks and divide. Some are poor and ailing, and we are scattered, but what we lack in numbers we make up in work. The post in Columbia City says: "The per capita tax should be reduced to correspond with these good old times.' The inspector of Anthony Wayne Post, of Fort Wayne, reports that post to be made up of good men who respond to all calls. It has expended a great deal in charity not on the reports The inspector of Post Welman, of fifteen members, in Valeena, reports that there is

an element in that vicinity quite unfriendly to the soldier, especially the pensioner. They were known as copperheads during the war. Scott Post, Portland Mills, reports: "Post looks after its members, widows and orphans well, and contributes such things as the members have-food clothing, fuel or work. We own a hall worth \$400, on which we owe \$100, which we are paying gradually. Post never delinquent in anything." The post at Silver Lake "is proud to report that it has always responded to the call of every needy comrade with zeal and

"We are a small post," says McPherson of Koleen, "but enough of us have pledged ourselves to stay together until death or removal reduces our numbers below a quo-Dean Post, of Branchville, reports no flag on a school house in their vicinity, and suggests a few good Grand Army speeches to offset Hoke Smith's pension ruling. Henry Chipman Post, of Warsaw, claims to be the first to have presented a flag to a public school in Indiana. The inspector of the post in New Ross, numbering fifteen, says:

Remember we can't be drove out wet nights on picket any more." The inspector of the post in Milroy re-ports a deeper interest and a "more binding unity" since the announcement of the new pension policy. No flags on any of our school houses, says the inspector of the post in Vallonia, Jackson county. The little post in Burrows, Carroll county, reports an average attendance of thirteen of twenty-one members, though some of them are six miles from the post room. The post in Webster, Wayne county, says; "Our fifteen nembers are scattered over a territory ten miles long and three miles wide, and only two or three are well fixed, but we do not allow any veteran or veteran's family to suffer. We always find some means to help them." "No surgeon in our post this year; no deaths," is the remark of an inspector showing that he has not forgotten the jokes of years ago at the expense of the medical officers. The inspector of Cannelton Post, Posey county, reports that "!ts prospects grow brighter as the times grow tighter."

Such are samples of the reports, chiefly from the smaller posts. Installations. Martin Delaney Post, the only distinctly colored organization in the State, held its installation in the church at the corner of Howard and Fourth streets, Rev. Morton pastor, Wednesday evening. Capt. W. H. Armstrong, of Thomas Post, and an officer in a colored regiment, being the installing officer. The church was well filled. The new commander is W. H. Johnson. The post is in a very vigorous condition. and the meeting was a "lour one." Mrs. Wheat installed the officers of the W. R. C. the same evening.

Coatsville. The installation was public, being held in the church, 250 people attend-Comrade C. W. Wheat, of Chapman Post, publicly installed the officers of Chickamauga Post in Kirkland Tuesday evening. F. M. Hollis is the new commander. Phil H. Sheridan Post will publicly install its officers Wednesday evening in Man-

Post, installed the officers of the post at

Past Commander Shilling, of

sur Hall, corner of Alabama and Washington streets. Past Commander M. M. Taylor will in-stall the officers of Major Anderson Post and Mrs. Ransford the officers of the Anderson Relief Corps Monday evening; at G. A. R. headquarters, on Delaware street. There will be music and the public is in-

Comrade B. C. Shaw installed the following officers over Gordon Post last evening: Commander, James Dunn; S. V. C., A. R. Seward; J. V. C., Gordon Waite; chaplain, Joseph Hayes; officer of the day, George Barnes; surgeon, Dr. Wishard; quartermaster, J. C. Drummond; officer of the guard, George Miller.

THE WILSON BILL.

It Is a Product of Political Absinthe Drinking and Opium Eating. Chicago Herald (Dem.). The Democratic party was pledged at the

Chicago convention to abolish the revenue system that is complicated and to substitute for it a system that is simple; to revise the articles taxed so as to reduce the whole number to a few, and then to select for that number those on which the largest revenue can be rised at least cost for collection and least burden on the individual; and to add to this, by necessary corollary, a form of taxation that would substitute proportional imposts on wealth in place of the protection system that does not tax but swells wealth for a class. But what does the Wilson bill do? It does not substitute a simple for a complicated mode of ruising revenue. It perpetuates complication, The Wilson bill is the product of reduced absinthe drinking and opium eating in the domain of ploitical conomy. It is only less drugged toan the McKinley bill. It proposes to perpetuate not only the complications but the expenses of collection, the distribution of imposts over the whole area of industry; and, in addition to this, the committee favor an income tax which would signally intensify all the objections to the protection system and exasperate the country while continuing robbery in the name of protection Protection as established in the Wilson bill is had enough. But the Wilson bill protection plus an income tax is intolerable. It is even ridiculous. The country will revolt against it. Under misleadership, the Democratic majority in the House, if they approve this monstrosity, will be routed out of their seats in the next Congress elec-

Opponents of the Tax.

The Democratic Congressmen on the